

**Document Title:     Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring  
                              (SCRAM) Technology Evaluability Assessment**

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## **Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) Technology Evaluability Assessment**

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### **NIJ Guidance**

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) recommends, with qualifications, an evaluation of Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) in the site assessed below (or other appropriate community corrections settings). NIJ is not convinced that an appropriate control group could be constructed because of the obstacles to random assignment and data access necessary for propensity scoring. NIJ would consider an application that overcame these obstacles.

Applicants who propose to evaluate this technology (or other SCRAM implementations) are encouraged to consider the outcome variables (including detection and deterrence of violations, compliance with the conditions of community release, and cost savings from jail diversion) and obstacles (including small numbers and unavailable or incomparable control groups) identified below. NIJ encourages applicants to identify sites where randomization is possible or where matched comparison groups can be readily constructed.

Applicants may depart from this guidance by providing an appropriate rationale.

**Project Summary:** Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring is a relatively new technology designed to continuously monitor pretrial clients and offenders under community supervision for alcohol consumption and issue alerts to community corrections officers when alcohol has been consumed. We selected Marion County, Indiana, as the focal point of our evaluability assessment of SCRAM. Marion County Community Corrections (MCCC) is the agency with the largest number of clients using SCRAM, with approximately 280 SCRAM users at any given time. Marion County has been using this technology since 2003, with judges employing SCRAM as a sanction or condition of pretrial release for those who have been charged with or sentenced for driving under the influence (DUI) or domestic violence offenses. Marion County officials invested in SCRAM in an effort to relieve jail overcrowding and because SCRAM enables clients to remain in the community, drive a motor vehicle, and maintain employment during the course of their sentence or pretrial release period.

**Scope of Evaluation:** A rigorous outcome evaluation of SCRAM would be possible if Marion County agreed to random assignment to SCRAM or an alternative sanction. To date, one judge has expressed an interest in learning more about what participation in an evaluation involving

random assignment would entail. Another possible evaluation design would be a retrospective evaluation employing propensity scores to identify a comparison group.

**Summary of Evaluability Assessment Activity:** To understand the prevalence of SCRAM and to assess the feasibility of evaluating SCRAM technology, Urban Institute (UI) staff began with a review of the literature and a Web-based search to identify agencies currently using the technology. In addition, UI had several phone and e-mail communications with Alcohol Monitoring Services (AMS), the manufacturer and sole proprietor of SCRAM technology, to identify potential agencies. Informal interviews with technology experts at the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (NLECTC) were also conducted. The results of the literature review, telephone interviews, and conference calls led to the conclusion that SCRAM monitoring of offenders in the community is a relatively new application in the criminal justice arena, but is quickly being adopted by community corrections agencies across the country.

UI's initial screening identified five mature applications of SCRAM technology. These were found at Marion County Community Corrections (Indiana), Michigan Department of Corrections, the City and County of Denver (Colorado), Maricopa County Adult Probation (Arizona), and Eastern Missouri Alternative Sentencing Services. Michigan Department of Corrections served as the beta testing site for SCRAM in 2002. However, MCCC, with approximately 280 persons being monitored using SCRAM, has one of the largest caseloads of any agency using SCRAM, and therefore was selected for this evaluability assessment.

## 1. Background

### **Describe the technology. What is the background/history of this technology?**

Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring is an automated alcohol-monitoring device that uses transdermal testing to measure the amount of alcohol in person's body, known as transdermal alcohol content (TAC). When alcohol is consumed, ethanol migrates through the skin and is excreted through perspiration. SCRAM measures TAC levels by taking a sample of one's perspiration. Traditional methods of measuring alcohol consumption commonly employ a portable or stationary device, such as a Breathalyzer, which measures blood alcohol content (BAC). BAC relies upon fuel cell technology and provides a one-time view of a person's alcohol consumption. SCRAM, on the other hand, allows for continuous testing regardless of the location of the person under supervision, which increases the sampling detection. Moreover, whereas the BAC burnoff rate is relatively high, dissipating within a few short hours after a last drink, TAC levels remain high for a much longer duration, increasing the possibility of detection of alcohol consumption. The SCRAM device also measures body temperature as a means of determining whether the bracelet has been removed or tampered with so as to block perspiration from being read by the device.

The SCRAM system has three components: the SCRAM bracelet, the SCRAM modem, and SCRAMnet. The SCRAM bracelet is an 8-ounce device that is attached to a client's ankle and is worn around the clock. It is made up of two parts: (1) a sensor pack, which tests vapors through the skin; and (2) a data-storage component, which collects, stores, and transfers data regarding alcohol consumption as well as tamper detection and systems control. The modem is connected to a landline and at a prescheduled time each day, the bracelet will transmit data through the modem using secure radio frequency. The modem stores alcohol readings, tamper alerts, body temperature, and diagnostic data from the bracelet; it then transmits data from the SCRAM bracelet, via the Internet, to SCRAMnet. The modem also downloads monitoring and reporting schedules from SCRAMnet to the supervising agency. SCRAMnet is a Web-based application in which offender data is collected, analyzed, and stored. Agencies employing SCRAM technology can use SCRAMnet to control testing, synchronization, and reporting schedules of monitored subjects.

### *Maturity*

SCRAM is manufactured by Alcohol Monitoring Services. AMS has trademarked SCRAM and is the sole proprietor of this technology. SCRAM is a relatively new product: the first patent for SCRAM was filed in 1991, and in 1993 the first operational SCRAM prototype was completed and a patent was granted. In 2002, the first 100 preproduction SCRAM units were introduced and beta testing of SCRAM began. In 2003 the first commercially available SCRAM units were introduced to the field.

### *Prevalence in the field*

According to AMS, SCRAM is currently available in 35 States and is used by more than 600 courts and agencies throughout the Nation (see attachments A and B). Use by individual agencies varies greatly: some have few as 1 or 2 clients; others monitor more than 200 persons with SCRAM.

### **What do we already know about technologies like these?**

SCRAM is the first and only commercially available secure continuous remote alcohol-monitoring device. Other remote noncontinuous technologies are available, but as agencies become aware of SCRAM, they are more apt to choose it over competitors because it is more tamperproof and provides more accurate measures of alcohol use at roughly the same cost as other alcohol-monitoring devices.

### **What could an evaluation of this technology add to current knowledge?**

The only formal evaluation of SCRAM our preliminary literature review identified is one based on 2.5 years of data in Alaska. The study found that the system, which was implemented in a rural area via Alaska's satellite telecommunications network, operated reliably and was

successfully used on supervised offenders in areas with extreme weather conditions.<sup>1</sup> The evaluation, however, was restricted to an assessment of the technology's performance and did not examine its impact on correctional supervision or offender behavior. The majority of knowledge regarding SCRAM is limited to reports by AMS, beta testing of SCRAM at the Michigan Department of Corrections, and various media reports. However, there is no empirical literature available on the impact of SCRAM, and its recent and widespread use beckons an evaluation in order to inform agencies and the larger criminal justice arena of its potential benefits.

### **Which audience(s) would benefit from this evaluation?**

Judges, corrections officials, probation, parole, and community supervision staff would all greatly benefit from an evaluation.

### **What could they do with the findings?**

Agencies that have already invested in SCRAM would naturally be interested in knowing whether it has an impact on detection of alcohol consumption among their clients, as well as the inclination of SCRAM clients to engage in alcohol use. Communities contemplating investing iSCRAM would also be interested in these findings. For example, if a SCRAM evaluation demonstrates that it is effective in both detecting alcohol consumption as well as possibly discouraging it, more community correction agencies would invest in it. This would equip judges with a new intermediate sanction appropriate for DUI and domestic violence offenders, which could free up jail space and save money. In addition, corrections, probation, parole, and community supervision officers could increase their ability to monitor offenders and do so more effectively.

### **At what stage of adoption/implementation is the technology in the targeted site?**

SCRAM is fully implemented in the five sites we identified and has been operational in MCCC since 2003—around the time SCRAM was first introduced.

### **What efficiencies or primary/secondary outcomes are expected?**

The primary outcome of SCRAM is its potential to increase the detection of prohibited alcohol use among SCRAM clients. Secondary outcomes include reduced alcohol consumption as well as increased compliance with other conditions of supervision. Depending on how it is used in sentencing decisions, SCRAM also has the potential to reduce jail overcrowding by diverting would-be inmates to a sanction of SCRAM in the community.

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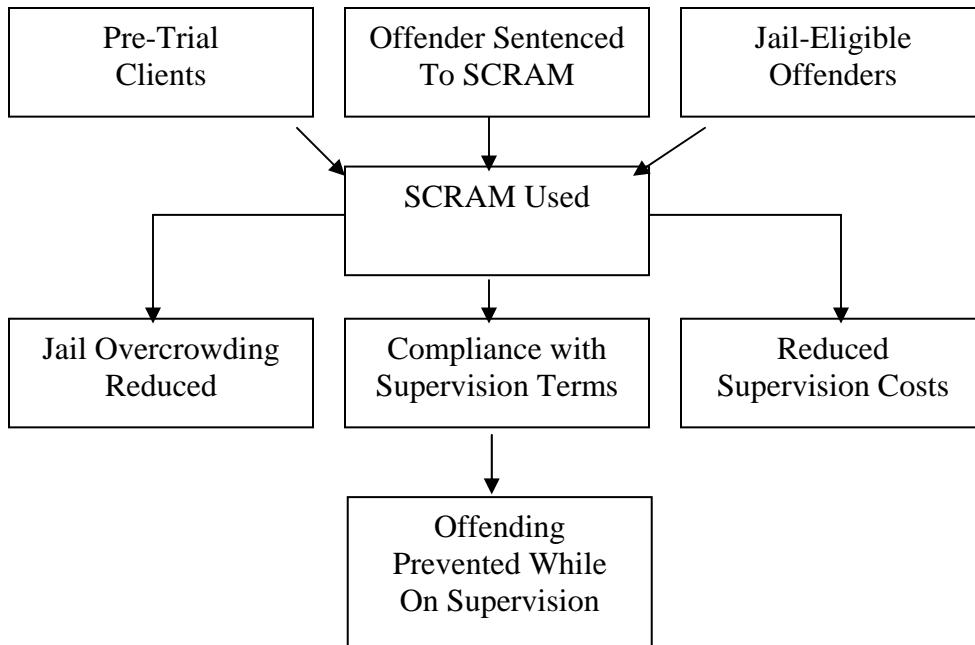
<sup>1</sup>McKelvie, Alan R. 2006. "An Implementation of Remote Alcohol Monitoring In Alaska." Justice Center, University of Alaska at Anchorage.

The basic outcome logic of this technology is that offenders with histories of alcohol abuse can be supervised under sentence or pretrial release in the community, where they can maintain their jobs and day-to-day activities, including driving, through the continuous monitoring of their alcohol use. The primary outcome suggested is that jail overcrowding can be reduced, or at least minimized. In addition, supervision costs using this technology are much lower than those of incarceration. Theoretically, this technology may also reduce technical and criminal offenses during the period of supervision and reduce longer-term recidivism.

The goals of the use of this technology are to provide a safe and secure alternative to incarceration. The objectives are to: 1) reduce jail overcrowding; 2) decrease supervision costs; 3) increase detection of alcohol use while under supervision; and 4) reduce reoffending by deterring alcohol consumption, which serves as a precipitator to DUI and domestic violence offenses.

*Sketch the logic by which technology use should affect goals (see exhibit 1)*

### **Exhibit 1. SCRAM Logic Model**



*Is the technology well suited and appropriately specified given these goals?*

It is logical to purport that SCRAM has the potential to increase the detection of alcohol consumption and to reduce actual alcohol consumption among SCRAM clients. The extent to which SCRAM successfully reduces the jail population depends in large part on how clients assigned to SCRAM would have been supervised were SCRAM not available. It could be, for

example, that SCRAM use simply provides an extra measure of supervision for those who would have received a community supervision sentence anyway (thereby widening the net of community supervision rather than decreasing the jail population).

### **Are there operational alternatives that could be used for comparisons?**

The operational alternative to SCRAM would be other forms of supervision that are typically used on clients who are charged or sentenced with similar offenses. These alternatives include home detention with electronic monitoring through the use of radio frequency technology, global positioning systems (GPS), and various forms of conditional supervision.

### **Is the site interested in being evaluated?**

All of the agencies UI contacted are interested in being evaluated. MCCC would greatly welcome an evaluation.

### **Is the site planning an evaluation?**

None of the sites contacted indicated that they have planned an evaluation.

## ***Data Sources***

### **What data systems exist that would facilitate evaluation?**

The possible data sources for evaluation purposes are threefold: (1) case-level data on clients on SCRAM and other forms of home detention supervision (i.e., electronic monitoring and GPS monitoring); (2) systemwide court data on all persons who are sentenced to jail, community supervision or pretrial release; and (3) AMS data on elevated TAC levels and tampering incidents.

### **What key data elements are contained in these systems?**

#### ***Case-Level Data on SCRAM and Other Home Detention Clients***

Marion County maintains extensive electronic data on clients on SCRAM, as well as those on GPS and electronic monitoring, including demographic information, current offense, criminal history, risk level, drug testing dates and results (if applicable), violations of terms of supervision, and employment status. This database, however, is case based and does not allow for the creation of reports that aggregate across the entire client base. Nonetheless, the data exist and could be extracted manually to track outcomes for treatment and control groups.

#### ***Systemwide Court Data***

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Electronic data on all persons charged with criminal offenses are maintained by the Marion County Circuit Court Clerk from 1998 to the present. These data include name, age, sex, race, initial charge, case summary and chronology, disposition, and sentence. Pretrial and sentenced persons can be tracked through the system using a unique ID number associated with the individual.

### *AMS Data*

AMS collects data that are downloaded daily from the bracelets regarding TAC and temperature readings, elevated TAC alerts, and signs of tampering. An AMS representative indicated that AMS has maintained all of the downloaded data since 2003.

### **Are there data to estimate unit costs of labor and capital?**

AMS charges community corrections agencies \$1,500 for purchase of one SCRAM bracelet and modem set. However, Marion County opted to lease the units at a daily rate of \$1.70 per unit over a 3-year period. Additional fees of \$5 per day are charged to cover AMS' monitoring costs. Marion County in turn charges its SCRAM clients \$12 per day in supervision fees, which, given an average 50-percent collection rate, roughly covers the costs of SCRAM

### **Are there data for possible comparison technologies or other solutions?**

Marion County is not employing any other alcohol detection system at this time. However, the county maintains data on those under home detention with electronic monitoring and GPS supervision. Either of these community sanctions could serve as a comparison technology.

### **In general, how useful are the data systems to an impact evaluation?**

While the data systems do not allow for easy extraction of information, the data are available and would support a rigorous impact evaluation.

## **2. Checkpoint**

### **Is a site visit worthwhile?**

Of the five sites identified, MCCC is the most viable option for a site visit.

## **3. Site Visit Screening**

### *The Intervention*

### **Has the organization implemented a policy and/or training for the technology's use?**



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Yes. AMS provides training for staff who use SCRAM technology and there is a certain amount of on-the-job training from MCCC staff who are familiar with the SCRAM system.

### **Who are the users?**

The primary SCRAM users are judges, who use SCRAM as a community supervision sanction, and corrections officers, who receive daily reports from AMS and respond to alerts about members of their caseloads who test positive for alcohol use or have tampered with the SCRAM unit.

### **Who/what are the targets?**

Currently SCRAM is used primarily for DUI and domestic violence cases, along with a handful of drug cases.

### **Who/what gets excluded as a user or target?**

The technology is aimed at offenders for whom alcohol use influences or precipitates their criminal behavior or puts others at risk. Persons who do not have histories of alcohol abuse or misuse are excluded.

### **Have the characteristics of the user or target population changed over time?**

MCCC initially used SCRAM on DUI cases. As use of the technology became known, judges began to use SCRAM for any offender for whom alcohol served as a gateway to criminal behavior or violence.

### **What values/outcomes do users see/envision in the technology?**

Ideally MCCC would like persons on SCRAM to attain permanent abstinence from alcohol use. However, more realistic outcomes envisioned by MCCC include reduced alcohol consumption; increased compliance with treatment and other forms of supervision; and decreased recidivism. On a macro level, MCCC envisions that SCRAM use will result in decreased jail overcrowding.

### **What are the limitations/obstacles in using the technology?**

Originally a major limitation to using SCRAM was its cost. AMS had initially only given agencies the option to purchase the units. Now that AMS is leasing the units, MCCC has the ability to offset the leasing costs through the collection of supervision fees from SCRAM clients. Another limitation noted by MCCC was that clients must download the information from the bracelet using a landline, which many clients do not have. Therefore some clients must make special arrangements to access a landline so that data from the bracelet can be downloaded.

Equipment failure was also noted as a limitation. MCCC notes that the current equipment is much better than the equipment they first used. Monitoring individuals with equipment failures, such as batteries running down and other malfunctions, can also be labor intensive.

### **What outcomes could be assessed? Using what measures?**

Although it is the primary stated objective of MCCC's investment in SCRAM, a reduction in jail overcrowding is not a feasible outcome measure for evaluation purposes. The implementation of SCRAM has been incremental from 2003 to the present, making an interrupted time-series design inappropriate for evaluation purposes because it would be too difficult to identify intervention points.

Alcohol detection rates of those on SCRAM compared to those on other forms of supervision may be difficult to assess as well. Since MCCC employs no alternative alcohol detection system, SCRAM by definition would be more likely to detect alcohol use than any nontechnological means (e.g., self-reported alcohol use by clients). However, alcohol-related offenses, other offending behavior, compliance with other conditions of supervision, and jail admission can all be assessed.

## **Designing a Study**

### **Are there other operational environments for which the technology is well suited?**

The most suitable environment for this technology is a community setting.

### **Do the technology "events" permit randomly generated applications of the technology?**

Yes, provided judges agree to participate in a study involving random assignment.

### **How many times would the technology be applied in 1 year?**

The number of new SCRAM clients each year is approximately 186. Pretrial clients are on SCRAM an average of 120 days. Sentenced offenders are on SCRAM for an average of 180 days.

### **Will modest but statistically significant effect sizes be detectable given sample sizes?**

The statistical power will depend on the sample size (which depends on the number of participating judges and their SCRAM-eligible caseloads) as well as the expected effect size of the intervention (which is likely to be small to moderate). Without more specific information on the number of SCRAM-eligible clients who could be assigned to treatment or control groups, statistical power cannot be fully assessed at this time.

### **How many units, if any, would have to be procured for an evaluation?**

MCCC currently has 350 units in-house. As of October 11, 2006, MCCC monitors 287 offenders using SCRAM. Because we are unable to assess SCRAM's prospects for expansion at this time, it is difficult to know whether additional units would need to be procured for evaluation purposes.

### **What does a control/comparison group receive?**

A control group would have similar characteristics to SCRAM clients (i.e., histories of DWI or alcohol-precipitated violence) but would receive some other form of community supervision or conditions of pretrial release, such as home detention with electronic monitoring, GPS, or conditional release (e.g., curfews, license suspension). Any evaluation design would require a researcher to determine the exact composition of the control group (e.g., a mix of home detention, GPS, and conditional release) or whether it would be more appropriate to compare the SCRAM treatment to multiple comparison groups (e.g., one for home detention, one for GPS, and a third for conditional release). These decisions will rest to a large extent on sample sizes.

### **What kinds of data elements are available from existing data sources?**

See data source discussion above.

### **What specific input, process, and outcome measures would they support?**

Input measures include number and type of clients put on SCRAM, AMS data on alcohol use and tampering by SCRAM clients, and duration of SCRAM monitoring.

Process measures are currently not well-documented by MCCC, but could be collected through the use of a data collection instrument requiring supervision officers to document the ways in which they respond to tampering and alcohol use alerts.

Outcome measures include AMS data on alcohol use, and MCCC and County Circuit Court data on violations of conditions of release, new arrests, new convictions, jail admissions, and potentially employment information.

### **How complete are data records?**

See data source discussion above.

### **Can user and/or target populations be followed over time?**

Persons on SCRAM can be followed over time during the duration that they are required to be on SCRAM. After they are released from SCRAM supervision the only way to follow their

involvement with the criminal justice system would be check their names against court, police, and corrections records.

### **Can the dosage of technology used be identified?**

The only feasible dosage measure would be duration of time on SCRAM monitoring. As referenced above, the average time a client is on SCRAM ranges from 120 days (for pretrial clients) to 180 days (for sentenced offenders).

### **Can data systems help diagnose implementation problems?**

AMS collects data on equipment failures and triggers. Although MCCC does not currently collect data on individual corrections officers' responses to SCRAM alerts, data collection systems could be developed for such a purpose.

### **What threats to a sound evaluation are most likely to occur?**

The greatest threats to evaluation are: (1) nonrandom assignment of participants to treatment and control groups due to judges deviating from the random assignment protocol; and (2) lack of statistical power to detect an impact if one exists, due to a small effect size and/or a small sample size. With regard to sample size, much will depend on the number of judges who agree to participate in random assignment and the size of their SCRAM-eligible caseloads.

A secondary threat to evaluation concerns the time it may take to recruit study participants and track them over time to assess outcomes. If too few judges are willing to participate in a randomized controlled trial (RCT), the flow of eligible candidates for assignment to treatment and control groups may be slow. If it takes more than a year to recruit a sufficient N of study participants, and outcomes are tracked for the sample for at least 6 months (the average time clients are on SCRAM), this could amount to an evaluation that spans 3 years or more, which could be costly. This is a legitimate threat to an RCT design, as MCCC assigns only 186 clients to SCRAM each year: Almost half of all judges would need to participate in an RCT in order to obtain treatment and control groups of 50 persons each within a year's time (and that assumes that all eligible study candidates will agree to participate).

### **What changes is the site director willing to make to support the evaluation?**

The major issue impacting an evaluation is the ability to identify a control group. MCCC is willing to approach judges to help identify a way to do so. It is difficult to discern at this time whether enough judges could be recruited to support such an approach.

## **4. Overall**

### **Would you recommend that the technology be evaluated? Why or why not?**

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Provided that an RCT could be employed, this technology should be evaluated. Another approach entailing a weaker evaluation design would be to retrospectively compare SCRAM users to a control group identified through the use of propensity scores. This would require a researcher to gain access to MCCC's client database as well as the County Circuit Court Clerk's database to extract and analyze data. MCCC's database is rich, but is not designed in way that supports easy data extractions. The County Circuit Court Clerk's database is searchable online at the case level, but we do not know at this time whether aggregate data can be exported from that system.

Even without random assignment, this technology still merits a full process evaluation so that prospective new adopters can make informed decisions about whether to invest in the technology.

### **What type of evaluation designs would you recommend?**

The most rigorous design would involve random assignment of persons at the pretrial or sentencing stage to either treatment (SCRAM) or control (home detention) groups. Following both groups over time will enable the collection of data on whether the groups differ in terms of violations of conditions of supervision and measures of recidivism (arrests, convictions, and returns to prison). An alternative design would be a retrospective evaluation comparing outcomes of those monitored by SCRAM versus those assigned to other forms of community supervision.

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*Attachment A: Interviewed Agencies Currently Using SCRAM*

Location	Implementation Year	Number of Units	Criminal Justice Application	Targets	Interest in Evaluation	Outcomes* * As defined by site, may not be quantifiable.	Data Systems
Marion County Community Corrections (IN)	2003 started with 20 units	287 on (350 in-house)	Community supervision.	287 offenders with driving under the influence (DUI) and domestic violence (DV) cases; some drug cases.	High level of commitment and interest.	Reduced alcohol consumption. Attain permanent abstinence (although not likely). Decrease in substance abuse. Increase in compliance with substance abuse treatment.	Have access to data on violations and sentencing information; AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers.
Michigan Department of Corrections	2003 started with 30 units	100 on (260 in-house)	Probation and parole supervision.	100 parolees and probationers convicted of a felony; primarily Operating Under the Influence (OUI) offenses.	Very interested in an evaluation; Would like to be able to show that it is more effective than other methods (Sobrieter).	Increased reporting of violations.	They have a case management system that compiles general offender data; AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers.
City and County of Denver (CO)	2003	90	Pretrial supervision	90 offenders with DUI/DV or any alcohol-related offense.	Very interested in advancing the knowledge and education of such technology.	Increase in victim safety. Decrease in substance abuse. Increase in compliance.	AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers. Should be able to get access to other data.
Maricopa County Adult Probation (AZ)	2003 started with 10 units	65	Probation; Some lower courts are using it.	65 probationers mostly from DUI courts as needed from DV or drug court.	Very interested in evaluation and strong commitment in technology from department.	Increased compliance with orders. Decreased alcohol consumption. Increase in sobriety. Increase in successful periods of being monitored.	Automated database. AMS provides reports regarding violation/triggers.
Eastern Missouri Alternative Sentencing Services	2004	111	Probation; Condition of bond; Attorney referral for pretrial alcohol-related offenses.	111 offenders with alcohol-related offenses.	Possibly	Increased abstinence. Increase in compliance.	AMS provides all the data they use.

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## **Attachment B. Agencies and Counties Currently Using SCRAM by State**

### **Alabama**

Mobile County Community Corrections

### **Alaska**

Aleutians East Borough  
Anchorage Borough  
Bristol Bay Borough  
City and Borough of Juneau  
City and Borough of Sitka  
City and Borough of Yakutat  
Denali Borough  
Fairbanks North Star Borough  
Haines Borough  
Kenai Peninsula Borough  
Ketchikan Gateway Borough  
Kodiak Island Borough  
Lake and Peninsula Borough  
Matanuska-Susitna Borough  
North Slope Borough  
Northwest Arctic Borough

### **Arizona**

Gila County  
Maricopa County Community Corrections  
Maricopa County DUI Court  
Maricopa County DV Probation  
Pinal County  
Yavapai County

### **Arkansas**

Sebastian County

### **California**

Contra Costa County  
Kern County  
Los Angeles County  
Orange County  
Sacramento County  
San Francisco City and County

Santa Barbara County  
Santa Clara County  
Solano County  
Yuba County

**Colorado**

Adams County  
Arapahoe County  
Baca County  
Bent County  
Boulder County  
Broomfield City and County  
Chaffee County  
Cheyenne County  
Crowley County  
Custer County  
Denver City and County  
Douglas County  
El Paso County  
Elbert County  
Fremont County  
Garfield County  
Gilpin County  
Jackson County  
Jefferson County  
Kiowa County  
Kit Carson County  
Larimer County  
Las Animas County  
Lincoln County  
Logan County  
Mesa County  
Morgan County  
Otero County  
Park County  
Phillips County  
Pitkin County  
Prowers County  
Pueblo County  
Rio Blanco County  
Sedgwick County  
Teller County  
Washington County  
Weld County  
Yuma County



## **Delaware**

Kent County  
New Castle County  
Sussex County

## **Florida**

Alachua County  
Baker County  
Bradford County  
Broward County  
Charlotte County  
Collier County  
De Soto County  
Escambia County Community Corrections  
Gilchrist County  
Glades County  
Hardee County  
Hendry County  
Indian River County  
Jackson County  
Lee County  
Leon County  
Levy County  
Manatee County  
Martin County  
Miami–Dade County  
Okaloosa County  
Okeechobee County  
Orange County  
Osceola County  
Palm Beach County  
Pinellas County  
Santa Rosa County  
Sarasota County  
St Lucie County  
Union County  
Volusia County Drug Court  
Walton County

## **Georgia**

Chatham County DUI Court  
Clarke County DUI Court

Cobb County Drug Court  
Hall County DUI Court

## **Idaho**

Ada County  
Benewah County  
Bonner County  
Boundary County  
Kootenai County  
Shoshone County

## **Illinois**

DuPage County

## **Indiana**

Hancock County  
Hendricks County Probation  
Marion County Community Correction  
Boone County  
Delaware County  
Fayette  
Hamilton County  
Hendricks County Superior Court Probation  
Henry County  
Johnson County  
Madison County  
Morgan County  
Putnam County  
Shelby County  
Tippecanoe County  
Vigo County  
Bartholomew County  
Blackford County  
Brown County  
Clay County  
Dearborn County  
Decatur County  
Elkhart County  
Franklin County  
Grant County  
Huntington County  
Jackson County  
Kosciusko County

La Porte County  
Lagrange County  
Lake County  
Monroe County  
Porter County  
Ripley County  
St Joseph County  
Steuben County  
Wells County

**Iowa**

Dallas County  
Jasper County  
Marion County  
Polk County  
Story County  
Warren County

**Louisiana**

Acadia Parish  
Calcasieu Parish  
East Baton Rouge Parish  
Iberia Parish  
Iberville Parish  
Jefferson Davis Parish  
Jefferson Parish  
Lafayette Consolidated Government  
Livingston Parish  
St. Martin Parish  
Terrebonne Parish  
West Baton Rouge Parish

**Maryland**

Anne Arundel County  
Baltimore City County  
Howard County  
Prince Georges County  
Wicomico County

**Michigan**

3rd Circuit Court  
4A District Court

5th District Court  
6th Circuit Court  
16th Circuit Court  
17th District Court  
18th Circuit Court  
18th District Court  
19th District Court  
21st Circuit Court  
21st District Court  
23rd District Court  
27th District Court  
28th District Court  
31st District Court  
32A District Court  
34th District Court  
35th District Court  
37th Circuit Court  
37th District Court  
38th District Court  
39th District Court  
40th District Court  
41A District Court  
41B District Court  
42nd District Court  
43rd District Court  
44th Circuit Court  
44th District Court  
46th Circuit Trial Court  
46th District Court  
47th District Court  
48th District Court  
52nd District Court  
55th District Court  
56A District Court  
58th District Court  
59th District Court  
61st District Court  
64A District Court  
70th District Court  
72nd District Court  
74th District Court  
76th District Court  
88th District Court  
89th District Court  
Benzie County Probation and Parole  
Berrien County Probation and Parole

Clare County Sheriff  
Eaton County Probation and Parole  
Grosse Pointe Municipal Court  
Kalamazoo County Probation and Parole  
Kent County Probation and Parole  
Lake County Probation and Parole  
Livingston County Probation and Parole  
Macomb County Probation and Parole  
Manistee County Probation and Parole  
Mason County Probation and Parole  
Michigan Department of Corrections  
Muskegon County Probation and Parole  
Oakland County Probation and Parole  
Oceana County Probation and Parole  
Ottawa County Probation and Parole  
Van Buren County Probation and Parole  
Washtenaw County Probation

## **Minnesota**

Aitkin County  
Anoka County  
Beltrami County  
Blue Earth Community Corrections  
Brown County  
Carver County  
Chippewa County  
Chisago County  
Crow Wing County  
Dakota County  
Dodge County  
Douglas County  
Fillmore County  
Hennepin County Community Corrections  
Isanti County Community Corrections  
Jackson County  
Le Sueur County  
Martin County  
McLeod County  
Meeker County  
Morrison County  
Murray County  
Nicollet County  
Olmsted County  
Ramsey County Community Corrections  
Renville County  
Roseau County

Scott County  
Sherburne County  
Sibley County  
Stearns County Community Corrections  
Steele County  
Washington County  
Watonwan County  
Wright County

## **Mississippi**

Alcorn County  
Attala County  
Benton County  
Bolivar County  
Calhoun County  
Carroll County  
Chickasaw County  
Choctaw County  
Clay County  
Coahoma County  
De Soto County  
Grenada County  
Hinds County  
Holmes County  
Humphreys County  
Issaquena County  
Itawamba County  
Kemper County  
Lafayette County  
Lauderdale County  
Leake County  
Lee County  
Leflore County  
Lowndes County  
Madison County  
Marshall County  
Monroe County  
Montgomery County  
Neshoba County  
Newton County  
Noxubee County  
Oktibbeha County  
Panola County  
Pontotoc County  
Prentiss County  
Quitman County

Rankin County  
Scott County  
Sharkey County  
Sunflower County  
Tallahatchie County  
Tate County  
Tippah County  
Tishomingo County  
Tunica County  
Union County  
Warren County  
Washington County  
Webster County  
Winston County  
Yalobusha County  
Yazoo County

### **Missouri**

Barton County  
Bates County  
Benton County  
Boone County  
Buchanan County  
Butler County  
Caldwell County  
Camden County  
Camden County  
Cape Girardeau County  
Carroll County  
Cass County  
Cedar County  
Chariton County  
Clay County  
Clinton County  
Cole County  
Cooper County  
Crawford County  
Dade County  
Dallas County  
Dunklin County  
Franklin County  
Greene County  
Henry County  
Hickory County  
Howard County

Jackson County  
Jasper County  
Jefferson County Courts  
Johnson County  
Laclede County  
Laclede County  
Lafayette County  
Lawrence County  
Lincoln County  
Macon County  
Miller County  
Mississippi County  
Missouri Probation and Parole  
Moniteau County  
Montgomery County  
Morgan County  
New Madrid County  
Newton County  
Perry County  
Pettis County  
Phelps County  
Platte County  
Polk County  
Pulaski County  
Randolph County  
Ray County  
Saline County  
Scott County  
St Charles Associates and Circuit Court  
St. Charles Drug Court  
St Clair  
St Francois  
St Louis County  
St Louis City  
St. Louis County Circuit Court  
St. Louis County Justice Services  
Texas County  
Vernon County  
Warren County

## **Montana**

Carbon County  
Musselshell County  
Stillwater County  
Yellowstone County



## **Nebraska**

Arthur County  
Chase County  
Dawson County  
Douglas County  
Dundy County  
Frontier County  
Furnas County  
Gosper County  
Hayes County  
Hitchcock County  
Hooker County  
Keith County  
Lancaster County  
Logan County  
McPherson County  
Perkins County  
Platte County  
Red Willow County  
Sarpy County  
Thomas County

## **Nevada**

Clark County  
Washoe County

## **New Mexico**

San Juan County

## **New York**

Orange County  
Rockland County  
Suffolk County

## **Ohio**

Akron Municipal Court  
Ashland County  
Carroll County  
Chardon Municipal Court  
Columbiana County  
Crawford County  
Cuyahoga County Municipal Court  
Delaware County

Fairfield County  
Franklin County Municipal Court  
Fulton County  
Guernsey County  
Harrison County  
Henry County  
Hocking County  
Holmes County  
Jefferson County  
Knox County  
Licking County  
Lucas County  
Mahoning County  
Marion County  
Medina County  
Miami County  
Morgan County  
Morrow County  
Muskingum County  
Oregon Municipal Court  
Perry County  
Pickaway County  
Portage County  
Richland County  
Rocky River Municipal Court  
Ross County  
Seneca County Common Pleas Court  
Stark County  
Summit County Common Pleas Court  
Summit County Juvenile Court  
Tiffin Municipal Court  
Tuscarawas County  
Vinton County  
Wood County

## **Oklahoma**

Cleveland County  
Creek County  
Delaware County  
Garvin County  
Grant County  
Kay County  
Logan County  
McClain County  
Oklahoma County  
Osage County

Ottawa County  
Pawnee County  
Payne County  
Rogers County  
Tulsa County

### **Oregon**

Malheur County

### **Pennsylvania**

Allegheny County  
Blair County  
Butler County  
Cambria County  
Centre County  
Chester County  
Franklin County  
Lackawanna County Drug Court  
Lycoming County  
Mercer County  
Sullivan County  
Susquehanna County  
Venango County  
Washington County  
Wayne County  
Wyoming County

### **South Carolina**

Pending SCRAM program—discussion underway

### **South Dakota**

Entire State covered by service providers or State program

### **Texas**

Andrews County  
Angelina County  
Bexar County  
Bowie County  
Brazoria County  
Brazos County  
Burnet County  
Cameron County  
Cass County

Collin County District Court  
Dallas County District Court  
Denton County District Court  
El Paso County  
Ellis County District Court  
Fort Bend County  
Galveston County  
Harris County  
Henderson County  
Hidalgo County  
Houston County  
Jim Wells County  
Johnson County  
Kaufman County District Court  
Kleberg County  
Midland County  
Nacogdoches County  
Nolan County  
Palo Pinto County District Court  
Parker County  
Rockwall County District Court  
San Patricio County  
Tarrant County District Court  
Taylor County  
Travis County  
Willacy County  
Williamson County

## **Utah**

Department of County District Court  
Murray Justice Court  
Salt Lake City County  
Taylorville Justice Court  
Uintah County District Court

## **Vermont**

Addison County  
Bennington County  
Caledonia County  
Chittenden County  
Essex County  
Franklin County  
Grand Isle County  
Lamoille County  
Orange County

Orleans County  
Rutland County  
Washington County  
Windham County  
Windsor County

## **Washington**

Adams County  
Benton County  
Columbia County  
Douglas County  
Ferry County  
Franklin County  
Garfield County  
Grant County  
Lincoln County  
Okanogan County  
Pend Oreille County  
Pierce County  
Skagit County  
Spokane County  
Walla Walla County  
Whitman County  
Yakima County

## **Wisconsin**

Dane County  
Dodge County  
Fond du Lac County  
Grant County  
Jefferson County  
Kenosha County  
La Crosse County  
Milwaukee County  
Racine County  
Rock County  
Sheboygan County  
St Croix County  
Walworth County  
Washington County  
Waukesha County  
Winnebago County

## **Wyoming**

Albany County

Big Horn County

Campbell County

Carbon County

Converse County

Crook County

Fremont County

Goshen County

Hot Springs County

Johnson County

Laramie County

Lincoln County

Natrona County

Niobrara County

Park County

Platte County

Sheridan County

Sublette County

Sweetwater County

Teton County

Uinta County

Washakie County

Weston County

Laramie County

Lincoln County

Natrona County

Niobrara County

Park County

Platte County

Sheridan County

Sublette County

Sweetwater County

Teton County

Uinta County

Washakie County

Weston County